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FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF SIGNING OF SINO-SOVIET TREATY
OF FRIENDSHIP, ALLIANCE, AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

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As we celebrate the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance on the eve of the second year of our First Five-Year Plan our hearts are filled with great inspiration as we express our thanks and gratitude to the people of the Soviet Union.

On this fourth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, our country has gone through 3 years of economic reconstruction, embarked on the first year of our First Five-Year Plan, and launched the struggle to achieve a socialistic state. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance plays an important role in our struggle for a socialistic state.

The treaty between China and the Soviet Union is an instrument guarding the peace and security of our two countries as well as the Far East and the world. In his message to Comrade Mao Tse-tung on 2 September 1949, Comrade Stalin declared that the "great friendship between China and the Soviet Union represents the bulwark against new aggression, as well as a symbol of peace and security in the Far East and the world." This message has been fully proven in the past 4 years.

It is apparent that the capitalistic states, especially the US, are envious of our success in the people's revolution and are even more envious of the fact that we are developing into a great socialist state. These capitalistic states are repeatedly threatening the security of our country and our national plans in the hope of regaining some of the rights they once exercised over us. Therefore, the threats of these capitalistic states constitute a constant problem for our country. Actually, the US aggression in Korea and the US conquest of Taiwan were aimed at bringing pressure to bear on our country. In the Korean aggression, the Americans quickly brought the war to our border. But their treacherous plans met with total defeat. This defeat was administered by the combined effort of the people of China and Korea. For this reason, the capitalistic states are forced to realize that there exists a formidable friendship between China and the Soviet Union. Although at present the capitalistic states still pose a constant threat, we are not afraid of aggression from them because of our formidable friendship with the Soviet Union. Such a feeling permits us to devote our entire effort with a free mind toward our national construction.

The friendship treaty with the Soviet Union not only gives us international prestige; it also speeds our national construction program. On the basis of this treaty, and the close alliance of our two countries, the Soviet Union is extending long-term loans to our country on the most friendly terms, rendering us the highest of technical assistance, and providing us with machinery and raw materials. The Soviet Union is also sending large numbers of specialists to our country to assist us in our work in industry, agriculture, water conservation, railways, communications, cultural developments, and health programs, as well as training our personnel in these fields. In addition, toward the end of 1952 the Soviet Union relinquished her claim of property and rights of the Ch'ung-ch'un Railway and returned the administration of this railway to our country. All these events not only demonstrate our friendship with the Soviet Union, but they also play an important role in our country's economic reconstruction.

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Since the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, Soviet assistance to our country has greatly increased. The treaty signed in the fall of 1953 stated that the government of the Soviet Union agrees to build or rebuild 141 factories and projects for our country by the end of 1959. They include iron and steel works, nonferrous metal industry plants, power generating plants, coal mines, oil refineries, machinery factories, automobile factories, tractor factories, chemical factories. These projects are also an integral part of our First Five-Year Plan.

As these various projects are being completed, our industrial production should be greatly increased, and our country shall become an independent industrial state by 1959. The rolling mill, the seamless pipe mill, and furnace No 7 at the An-shan Iron and Steel Company are among the projects started and completed during 1953, all with the aid of the Soviet Union. These are among the accomplishments during the first year of our First Five-Year Plan.

Today, as we celebrate the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, and as we recall the assistance given us by the Soviet Union in the past 3 years, we can see that the friendship between our two countries is closer now than at anytime in the past, and as precious as ever. The close friendship that exists between China and the Soviet Union plays an important role in our country's struggle toward achieving industrialization and socialization, and it further plays an important part in the role of the Soviet Union as a leader among the new democracies of the world.

We must realize that thus far the success in our national construction was aided by the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. Therefore, we must strive harder in our national construction. In the course of our national construction, we, the working class, bear some of the heaviest of responsibilities. The working class is the necessary instrument for achieving an industrial and socialistic state as well as for the reform of an economy that is peculiar to socialism.

We, the working class, with the CCP as our leader, are well trained and are strong politically. Under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung and the CCP, with a close-alliance between agriculture and industry, and with the aid of the Soviet Union and other people's democracies, we will surely be successful as we carry out our national construction. Nevertheless, we still have our weaknesses. These weaknesses, inherited from many years of reactionary rule in the past under which the industrial development was very poor, are responsible for our present lack of technical knowledge. Therefore, in our struggle to achieve a socialist industrial state, we will encounter many serious difficulties. To overcome these difficulties, we must study Soviet progressive experience, and Soviet progressive technology. In urging us to study the Soviet methods, Comrade Mao Tse-tung declared in February 1953, "We must go forward with our national construction. The work ahead of us is hard and difficult. Since we lack experience, we must learn from the progressive Soviet experience. Members and nonmembers of the CCP, cadres, the new and the experienced technicians, intellectuals, workers, and peasants, should wholeheartedly study the Soviet methods. In addition to studying the philosophies of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, we must also study the Soviet progressive technology. We must encourage the study of Soviet methods in our country as a means toward achieving our national construction."

In the course of our struggle to achieving a socialist and an industrial state, we will be traveling the same path that the Soviet Union once traveled. The difficulties we encounter will be the difficulties encountered and solved once before by the Soviet Union. Therefore, by learning and adopting the Soviet methods in carrying out our national construction, we will be able to avoid and by-pass many difficulties encountered by the Soviet Union. This will be a tremendous advantage to us. Soviet technology, which is the most advanced

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in the world, has developed and progressed in the past 30 years on the concepts of Marx and Lenin. They have achieved the highest technology the world over, and have promoted and contributed much to the course of Communism and socialism. The Soviet technology has achieved the highest standard in the world. Therefore, learning the Soviet technology is learning the highest of technological achievement and culture in the world. For us who are lacking in technical knowledge, this is the best and most reliable method to meet a challenge that requires progressive technical knowledge. What we learned about Soviet experience since the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty has fully proved the validity of this point.

To achieve fully our goal in national construction, our workers must vigorously study soviet technology, production control and methods, and labor emulation drives. To achieve our goal in national construction, we must strive to complete the 141 factories and projects which are receiving direct Soviet assistance. In addition, we must study vigorously the Soviet methods of production, construction work, and mining work, so that we can expand our production, reduce our costs, and raise the quality of our products.

In celebrating the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, we must study wholeheartedly the Soviet methods so that we can fully achieve the goal in national construction. We are now traveling on the path that the Soviet Union once traveled. Therefore we must study the experience which the Soviet Union had encountered in their struggle towards achieving socialism and the conditions under which Communism was realized. We need this knowledge in order to mobilize our entire effort in the struggle for a socialistic state.

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